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ABSTRACT

In response to public request, information on American Indian education was prepared by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The document lists basic resources that would be of interest to a student or anyone beginning a study of American Indian education. Included are sources of information on Indians (e.g., state departments of education), a list of newspapers published mainly by Indian groups, and approximately 60 annotated bibliographic citations on American Indians (under subject headings). (EL)

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INFORMATION SOURCE

EDUCATION FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

RC 005284

Prepared by:

Education for American Indians Office
Department of Health, Education and Welfare
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Education
Intradepartmental Educational Affairs

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FOREWORD

Because of the number of requests for information on American Indian education, we have compiled this information sheet. It is primarily intended for the student and for anyone who is just beginning a study in this area.

In selecting the entries, it was our intention to list some basic sources that would give the reader a good introduction to the field and which would also supply additional resources that he might need. The commentary under many of the listings is that of the author, Robert V. Dumont, who served as a special consultant for Education for American Indians Office, and does not represent the opinion of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Helen M. Scheirbeck

PUBLICATIONS OF SPECIAL INTEREST ON INDIAN EDUCATION

The following newsletters, journals, and annual reports either deal exclusively with Indian education or carry regular features about it.

Journal of American Indian Education, published by the Indian Education Center, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona. It is the only journal that deals exclusively with Indian education. Published quarterly. Price: $3.00

United Scholarship Service News, published by United Scholarship Service, Box 18285, Capitol Hill Station, Denver, Colorado. A private national Indian education agency for secondary, college and graduate Indian students. The newsletter is published every two months.

Education Dialogue, "A Forum for Indian Education Personnel", published by the Education Division, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Interior, Washington, D.C. Emphasis is placed on the educational activities of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Annual Statistics Concerning Indian Education, published yearly by the Branch of Education, Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of Interior, Washington, D.C. Statistical information about the schools and students of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Realeased in the fall.

Navajo Community College Newsletter, Navajo Community College, Many Farms, Chinle, Arizona 86503. Published monthly except July & August. Navajo Community College is the only institution of higher learning on an Indian reservation.

The Indian Historian, published by the American Indian Historical Society, 1451 Masonic Avenue, San Francisco, California 94117. The Historical Society is an Indian organization. The journal publishes a variety of articles many of them by Indians. All of their publications would be of special interest to any age group.

OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION

State Departments of Education

Many State Departments of Education have Divisions of Indian Education or someone on the staff who is responsible for coordinating state activities in Indian education. Many of these have developed bibliographies, texts, movies and special programs either for or about American Indians. For information write to the State Department of Education, Indian Education Division, State Capitol: Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California, Wisconsin, Minnesota, New York, Maine, Alaska, Utah, and Nevada.

Educational Laboratories

The following Educational Laboratories have conducted special studies, developed texts and curricular materials, and run special programs in Indian education:

Far West Educational Laboratory for Research and Development
Hotel Claremont - 1 Garden Circle
Berkeley, California 94705

Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory
400 Lindsay Building
710 Southwest Second Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97204

Southwestern Cooperative Educational Laboratory
117 Richmond Drive - N.E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106

Upper Midwest Regional Educational Laboratory
2698 University Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota 55114

South Central Regional Educational Laboratory
Box 841
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

Bureau of Indian Affairs - Department of Interior

Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Interior, 1951 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Information Services. On request and at a nominal fee, the Bureau of Indian Affairs has films, slides, brochures, pamphlets, and maps available about Indian tribes. Many of these are ideally suited for younger children. This is one of the best sources for anyone who is making a first inquiry about the American Indians.

Also, they publish Indian Record, which contains current news and brief articles about activities on Indian reservations and the bureau of Indian Affairs.

Indian Arts and Crafts Board

Smoke Signals, Room 4004, Department of Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240. Sent upon request, it is published quarterly. Contains information and articles on activities in Indian arts and carfts.

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND NEWSLETTERS

This is not a complete list of Indian newspapers and newsletters. It is just a sampling. Many tribes and Indian organizations publish weekly and monthly newspapers. Many of them are quite impressive, and it is the better way to get first hand information about what a particular tribe is doing.

The Tundra Times, Box 1287, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701. It is owned, controlled and edited by Eskimo, Indian, Aleut Publishing Company, a corporation of Alaska natives. Published weekly.

The Navajo Times, Box 428, Window Rock, Arizona 86515. The official newspaper of the Navajo Tribe. Published weekly, it carries news of the Navajo tribe, communities and activities. Also carries some news of other tribes and Indian communities.

Rosebud Sioux Herald (eyapaha), Rosebud, South Dakota, published every other Monday. It carries information about community and tribal activities of the Rosebud Sioux, and has an excellent editorial section.

Smoke Signals, Colorado River Indian Tribes, Parker, Arizona 85344. Official Tribal publication of Mohave and Chemeuevi Tribes.

The Native Nevada, Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada, Inc., East Second Street, Reno, Nevada 89502. Publishes news of the Indian tribes and colonies in Nevada. Monthly.

American Indian Law Newsletter, University of New Mexico School of Law, 1915,Roma Avenue, N.E., Albuquerque, New Mexico. Covers congressional action in Indian affairs. By request.

Papago Indian News, Sells, Arizona. Published monthly, it carries news of the Papago Tribes.

ABC - Americans Before Columbus, newsletter of the National Indian Youth Council, 3102 Central, S.E., Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106. Published periodically, carries national news and information about the activities of the NIYC.

ONAS - Organization of Native American Students, newsletter published periodically. Carries information and commentary by secondary students. c/o K. Miller, St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire 03301.

NCAI - Sentinel, publication of the National Congress of American Indian, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. A national Indian organization, it carries news of NCAI activities and current development in Indian affairs.

Guts and Tripe, published by the Coalition of American Indian Citizens, Box 18421, Capitol Hill Station, Denver, Colorado. It appears periodically and is considered to be the "free press" of Indian affairs, carries commentary upon activities in Indian affairs.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

1. Berry, Brewton
   1968 The Education for American Indians, A Survey of the Literature, prepared for the Special Subcommittee on Indian Education, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, United States Senate, U.S. Government Printing Office. Also available through ERIC (Education Retrieval Information Center), Bureau of Research, Office of Education.

   This is the most inclusive survey and bibliography of literature on Indian education currently available. Although it has 708 entries, it does not include all the materials. Noticeably absent is a listing of textbooks or related matters.

2. Wolcott, Henry F.
   1967 "Bibliography: North American Indian and Eskimo Education: An Anthropoligical Approach," Research Associate Center for the Advanced study of Educational Administration, University of Oregon, Eugene.

   Anthropology and education is a new field that only recently has been developed. Wolcott is one of the first people to use an anthropological approach in the study of Indian schools. This is a good introduction to the field.

3. Murray, James, Charles Keller and Harold Finn
   1968 "A Selected Bibliography of Materials Related to American Indian Education." Moorhead State College, Moorhead, Minnesota.

   This bibliography identifies books, reports, studies, thesis and dissertations, persons and organizations. It does not deal strictly with Indian education.

4. Association of American Indian Affairs
   1969 "American Indian Authors: A Bibliography of Contemporary and Historical Literature Written or Narrated by Native Americans," compiled by Arlene Hirschfelder.

   This can be obtained from the Association on American Indian Affairs, 432 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10016. It is an excellent bibliography and the only one of its kind available.

5. Association on American Indian Affairs
1969 "A Preliminary Bibliography of Selected Childrens Books about American Indians."

Note the above address for the Association.

6. Dockstader, Frederick
1957 The American Indian in Graduate Studies, Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York.

This is a bibliography on all subjects relating to the American Indian in thesis and dissertation up to 1956.

7. Other bibliographies of region, state, tribes and on other subject areas can be obtained from the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Smithsonian Institution.

COMMUNITY EDUCATION AND LOCAL CONTROL

1. McKinley, Francis and Stephen Bayne and Glen Nimnicht
1969 Who Should Control Indian Education? Far West Laboratory for Educational Research and Development, Berkeley, California. Also reprinted in the Senate Subcommittee Hearings on Indian Education, Part II, Appendix.

An excellent report that examines what happened to Indian communities who attempted to gain control and make decisions about education of their children. There are case studies of communities and schools in Oklahoma and South Dakota. There is also a review of literature and current concepts of Indian education. It is the best introduction to the study of Indian education available.

2. Wax, Murray and Rosaliee H. Wax, Robert V. Dumont, Jr.
1964 Formal Education in an American Indian Community, monography of Social Problems, Society for the Study of Social Problems.

The first formal study to raise the question about Indian people operating their own schools. It examines in detail one school and the communities it serves on a Sioux reservation in South Dakota. It is one of the classic studies in Indian education.

3. Wolcott, Harry
1967 A Kwakiutl Village and School, New York, Holt, Rhinehart and Winston. (paperback)
This is also a landmark study; wolcott taught and lived in the community for one year.

4. Roesell, Robert A., Jr.
1967 Indian Communities in Action. Tempe: Arizona State University Press.

1968 "An Overview of the Rough Rock Demonstration School," Journal of American Indian Education, VII:2pp. 1-6.

Robert Roesell was the initiator and first director of the Rough Rock Demonstration school on the Navajo Reservation. It is the first community school with an all Navajo Borad of Directors. It is an exceptional school and project. The above articles should be read to understand the development and origin of the school. The following report is an evaluation of that excellent project.

5. Erickson, Donald A. and Henrietta Schwartz
1969 Community School at Rough Rock, Office of Economic Opportunity, Contract No. B89-4534.

This is a serious and penetrating analysis of what happened at the Rough Rock Demonstration School. If it is ever published it will surely become a classic in intercultural education.

6. Braroe, Neils, W.
1965 "Reciprocal Exploitation in an Indian White Community," Southwestern Journal of Anthropology 21:166-78.

An exceptionally good and well written study of the social dynamics of Indian white relations in a small western community. More and more we are learning it is the dynamics of Indian white relations that are curcial factors in intercultural education.

SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INDIAN EDUCATION

1. Special Subcommittee on Indian Education
   1969 Indian Education: A National Tragedy - A National Challenge. Final Report of the Commitee on Labor and Public Welfare, United States Senate, Washington, D.C. U.S. Government Printing Office.

   The Senate Subcommittee on Indian Education was initiated by the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare late in the first session of the 90th Congress, Senate Resolution 165, agreed to on August 31, 1967. The inquiry fills 4,077 pages in seven volumes of hearings and 450 pages in five volumes of committee prints. The above cited report is a distillate of this work. It is one of the most comprehensive collections of articles, reports, testimony and commentary on the current status of Indian education.

2. Ortz, Al
   1969 "Native Education Under Fire," The Indian Historian, Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 8-12.

   This is a review of the Senate Subcommittee activities and was published before the final report was realeased.

HISTORY

1. Pratt, Richard Henry
   1964 Battlefield and Classroom: Four Decades with the American Indian 1867-1904. New Haven, Yale University Press.

   Henry Pratt was the founder of Carlisle Indian School, the first Indian boarding school. For anyone seriously studying Indian education and curious about the origins, this is a good beginning.

2. Nash, Philleo
   1967 "An Historical Perspective: A Selective Review and Critical Evaluation of Earlier Research Efforts on American Indian Education," in proceedings of the National Research Conference on American Indian Education, editeed by H. Aurback, Society for the Study of Social Problems, 1967. Available through ERIC (Educational Resources Information Center), Bureau of Research, Office of Education.

This paper was prepared for conference on Indian education and it is followed by discussion and comments by Francis McKinely, Ned Spicer, Victor Charlo, and a former Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Philleo Nash. It is available on request through the office that is distributing this information sheet (Education for American Indians Office, Office of Education).

3. Berkhofer, Robert F., Jr.
1965 Salvation and the Savage: An analysis of Protestant Missions and American Indian Response, 1787-1862, Lexington, University of Kentucky Press.

It contains two excellent chapters on the beginning of the mission efforts to both christianize and educate American Indians

4. Adams, Evelyn C.
1946 American Indian Education, New York: King's Crown Press.

This is a short and colorless history of Indian education, containing an extensive bibliography.

CLASSROOMS AND TEACHING

1. Hobart, C.D. and C.S. Brant
1966 "Eskimo Education, Danish and Canadian: A Comparison," Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology, Vol. 3:47-66

A report of Important national education programs for native peoples. It explains the dynamics of one system that works and another system that does not.

2. Dumont, Robert V., Jr. and Murray L. Wax
1969 Cherokee School Society and the Intercultural Classroom Human Organization, 28:3, 217-226

A report of intensive observation in elementary classrooms explaining ways in which cherokee children react to conventional teaching procedures and curriclum. This is balanced by commentary on a successful classroom, a model of intercultural education at its best.

3. Polacca, Kathryn
1962 "Ways of Working with the Navajos who have not learned the White Man's Ways," Journal of American Indian Education II: 1:6-12

A Navajo teacher reports specific ways of working with Navajo Children and explains these within the context of Navajo Culture.

4. Zintz, Miles V.
1963 Education Across Cultures: Dubuque, Iowa: William C. Brown Book Company, 1963.

A A handbook for teachers, which is one of several developed in the Southwest area. Although it is already somewhat outdated it is a good sources of information.

5. Rothstein, Charlotte S.
1969 "My Ungraded Elementary Classroom," Education Dialogue, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C.

A brief one and half page report on teaching that is excellent. It is one of the few teacher accounts that talks specifically about what kind of teaching styles and strategies do and do not work in Sioux classrooms.

6. Bryde, John F.
1966 The Sioux Indian Student; A Study of Scholastic Failure and Personality Conflict. Holy Rosary Mission, Pine Ridge, South Dakota.

A Ph.D. Thesis by the former head of the Holy Rosary Mission. There is an important discussion of the "cross-over phenomenon." The author has also developed a text on acculturational psychology that recognizes the difference between a tribal world view and that of contemporary society.

7. Gold, Douglas
1963 A Schoolmaster with the Blackfeet. Idaho Caxton Printers, Ltd.

Personal recollections of a teacher during the early 1900's.

8. Chapman, Willism M.
1965 Remember the Wind: A Prairie Memoir, New York, Lippincott.

Personal recollections of a layman missionary, superintendent of a mission school in South Dakota. An excellent account of the mission influence in Indian education.

The following books are by or about Indian People that have some part devoted to school or the educational experience.

1. Monaday, N. Scott
   1969 House Made of Dawn, New York, Harper and Row. Pulitzer Prize awarc for 1968 in fiction.

2. Simmons, Leo W. editor
   1942 Sun Chief, The Autobiography of a Hopi Indian, Yale University Press.

3. Qoyawayma, P. and Carlson V.
   1964 No Turning Back. Albuquerque: The University of New Mexico Press.

4. Mitchell, Emerson Whitehorse and T.D. Allen
   1968 Miracle Hill: The Story of a Navajo Boy. University of Oklahoma.

5. La Flesche, Francis
   1963 The Middle Five: Indian Schoolboys of the Omaha Tribe. University of Wisconsin Press. Madison

6. Lurie, Nancy
   1962 Mountain Wolf Woman, University of Michigan Press.

7. Standing Bear, Luther
   1928 My People the Sioux. Boston, Houghton, Mittlin Co.

8. Neihardt, John G.
   1961 Black Elk Speaks, University of Nebraska Press.

TEXTBOOKS

1. Henry, Jeannette.
   1967 "Our Inaccurate Textbooks," The Indian Historian, Vol. 1, No. 1, December. pp 21-23. A report of the study of textbooks and the American Indian being conducted by the American Historical Society to be published in 1970.

   Editors Note
   1968 No Title, The Indian Historian, Vol. 1., No. 5. Reduplication of a page of a textbook used in citizenship courses with commentary.

2. Clark, Ann and Emil Afraid of Hawk, Andrew Standing Soldier
ND Singing Sioux Cowboy, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Branch of Education. In addition there are Navajo, Choctaw, Pueblo, and Sioux Readers.

These texts were written and developed following the Meriam Report in the early 1940's. These are among the first bilingual and locally developed texts for Indians. Many are still availble through Haskell Institute Press, Lawrence, Kansas.

3. Association on American Indian Affairs.
1970 "A Preliminary Bibliography of Selected Children's Books."

CULTURAL CHANGE AND THE SCHOOLS

1. Spindler, George D.
1963 "Personality, Sociocultural Systems and Education Among the Menominee," in Education and Culture: Anthropological Appraches, George Spindler, ed. New York; Holt, Rinehart, and Winston.

2. Fisher, S.D.
1966 "Education and Social Progress." Alberta Journal of Educational Research. 4:257-268.

3. Parmee, E.A.
1968 Formal Education and Culture Change: Apache. Tucson, University of Arizona Press.

4. Mac Gregor, Gordon
1946 Warriors without Weapons: A Study of the Pine Ridge Sioux. Chicago, University of Chicago Press.

THE COLLEGE STUDENT

1. Artichoker, John and Neil M. Palmer
1959 "The Sioux Indian goes to College," Institute of India Studies, University of South Dakota, Vermillion.

One of the first and few studies to deal with American Indian College Students.

2. Bureau of Indian Affairs
1969 "Scholarships for American Indian Youth," Office of Education, Division of Public School Relations. Albuquerque, New Mexico.

A college guide to colleges, scholarships, grants and loans for American Indians.

EARLY CHILDHOOD

1. Dennis, Wayne
1940 The Hopi Child, University of Virginia Institute for Research in the Social Sciences. Also New York: John Wiley and Sons Science Editions, pbk.

2. Hilger, Sister Inez
1950 Chippewa Child Life and its Cultural Background, Smithsonian Institute Bulletin No. 146. Bureau of Ethnology, Washington.

3. Pelletier, Wilfred
1969 "Childhood in an Indian Village." This Magazine, is about Schools.

A narrated account by Indian people from Canada.

4. Eggan, Dorothy
1963 "Instruction and Affect in Hopi Cultural Continuity," in Education and Culture: Anthropological Approaches, George Spindler, ed., New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, pp. 321-30 and Southwestern Journal of Anthropology XII: 347-370.

A pioneer work, establishing the basic differences between child training in interdependent and independent families. See also Yehudi Cohen, Transition from Childhood to Adolescence, Chicago, Aldine Press, 1968.

5. Erikson, Erik
1950 Childhood and Society. New York, W.W. Norton. Several Chapters deal with Sioux and Yurok Childhood).

6. Brunner, Edward H.
1956 "Primary group experience and the process of Aculturation." American Anthropologist, 58:605-23.

There are very few studies of investigations on the Indian adolescent and the effect the school has on his development. The following articles are excellent studies:

ADOLESCENCE

1. Was, Rosalie H.
   1967 "The Warrior Dropout," Transaction, Vol. 4, pp. 40-46.

2. Polgar, Steven
   1960 "Biculturation of Mesquakie Teenage Boys," American Anthropologist Vol. LXII, pp. 217-235.

3. Miller, Frank C. and Douglas Caulkins
   1964 "Chippewa Adolescents: A Changing Generation," Human Organization, Vol. 33, No. 2.

SOCIOLOGICAL SURVEYS AND STUDIES

1. Selinger, A.D.
   1967 "The American Indian High School Dropout: The magnitude of the Problem," Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory, Portland, Oregon.

   Selinger, A.D.
   1967 "The American Indian Graduate: After High School, What?" Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory, Portland, Oregon.

2. Kelly, William H.
   1966-67
   A study of Southern Arizona School-age Indian Children: 1966-67." Bureau of Ethnic Research, Department of Anthropology, University of Arizona, Tucson.

3. Scott, George D.
   1969 "A Descriptive Study of American Indian Families in Chicago by Socio-economic Status." M.A. Thesis, University of Chicago.

An important study of Indians in an urban area. It is projected that in the early seventies over hald the Indian population will be in urban areas. There are no significant studies nor educational developments for this part of the Indian population.

4. Harkins, Arthur M.
1968 "Chippewa Children at the Primary Level," Journal of American Indian Education, 8:1, 17-24.

A brief report of a larger study conducted in 1966 in Minnesota. A part of the report deals with a comparison between rural and urban whites and Indians. Importantly, it shows in a unique manner ways which the schools have almost no educational meaning for Indian students.